

14(5)

SOV/9-59-7-10/15

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G.K.

TITLE: On the Article "Once Again on Petroleum Output" by T.M. Zoloyev in "Geologiya nefti" Nr 6, 1959

PERIODICAL: Geologiya nefti i gaza, 1959, Nr 7, pp 48 - 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With references to Zoloyev's opinion that the use of fresh-water flooding of wells reduces the oil yield, the author says that this statement cannot be practically proved. In his opinion the most probable cause of reduced oil yield in water flooded wells is the lithological heterogeneity of the stratum. Several measures are suggested to increase the oil output in heterogeneous strata including 1) selective pumping-in of water in cross-section zones of the well which do not easily adopt the water; 2) water pumping into other wells with different cross-section characteristics; 3) forced extraction of liquid, permitting the exploitation of

Card 1/2

MAKIMOVICH, G. K., KHRISTIANOVICH, S. A., ZHELTOV, Y. P., BARENBLAT, G. I.

"Theoretical Principles of Hydraulic Fracturing of Oil Strata."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May -  
5 June 1959. New York City.

*Maksimovich, G.K.*  
MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Exploitation rates of oil fields. Neft. khoz. 36 no.1:30-36 Ja '58.  
(Petroleum engineering) (MIRA 11:2)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Calculating oil reserves in fractured reservoir rocks. Geol.  
nefti 2 no.3:35-37 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Gosplan SSSR,  
(Oil fields--Valuation)

*MAKSIMOVICH G.K.*  
MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Determining bottom-well pressures without using manometers. Neft.  
khoz. 35 no.9:37-40 S '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Oil wells)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

Planning the technological process of hydraulic fracturing of sands.  
Neft.khoz. 35 no.2:24-31 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Oil wells) (Petroleum engineering)

*MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.*

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.

~~Methods for regulating the rate of water-oil boundary displacement~~  
in nonhomogeneous layers. Geol. nefti 1 no.8:33-34 Ag '57.  
(MIRA 10:12)

1.Gosplan SSSR.

(Petroleum engineering)

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

GALONSKIY, P.P., redaktor; ZLOTNIKOV, I.M., redaktor; KALANTAROV, A.P., redaktor; L'VCOV, M.S., redaktor; MAKSIMOVICH, G.K., redaktor; MURAV'YEV, V.H., redaktor; MUSTAFINOV, A.D., redaktor; MUSKID, A.Z., redaktor; TRABIN, F.A., redaktor; FANIYEV, R.D., redaktor; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Exploitation of oil fields; proceedings of an All-Union conference of workers in oil extraction held at Kuybyshev in 1956] Obit vneshbotki neftiannykh mestorozhdenii; trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia rabotnikov po dobyche nefti, sostoiavshegosiia v g.Kuybysheve 19-23 iyunia 1956 g. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nefti i gornoi-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 553 p. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyye soveshchaniye rabotnikov po dobyche nefti, Kuybyshev, 1956.  
(Petroleum engineering)



MAKSIMOVICH, Gennadiy Konstantinovich; NIKITENKO, A.A., vedushchiy  
redaktor; MOKHINA, M.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Hydraulic fracturing of oil strata] Gidravlicheskiy razryv  
neftnykh plastov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.  
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 96 p. (MLRA 10:6)  
(Petroleum engineering)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.K. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Rational technology  
of hydraulic <sup>drilling</sup> ~~bursts~~ of strata." (Mos, 1957). 9 pp 20 cm.

(Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst im Academician  
I.M.Gubkin). 110 copies. (KL, 23-57, 112)

*MAKSIMOVICH, G. [K]*

MIRCHINK, M.; MUSTAFINOV, A.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.; ZUBOV, I.

Concerning I.G. Permiakov's article. Neft.khoz.33 no.8:48-49  
Ag'55. (MIRA 8:10)

(Petroleum engineering)

## A Study of Hydrofract Work in Formations (Cont.)

15-57-1-861

tons of sand should be used. 4) The liquid containing the sand should be driven into the formation at maximum pressures, which must be determined each time experimentally. 5) The amount of hydrofract fluid should be exactly equal to the volume in the column of the compression pump pipe. 6) It is necessary to swab after pumping the sand. 7) When numerous alternating layers of sand and clay are present, repeated fracturings or vertical fracturing are required. 8) Fracturing may be used as a preventive measure against decreasing receptivity in pressure wells. 9) To determine the receptivity it is necessary to calculate precisely the pressure and fluid discharge. 10) To prevent washing out during fracturing of the stratum, it is necessary to use sands of nearly uniform size.

V. B. O.

Card 3/3

15-57-1-861

## A Study of Hydrofract Work in Formations (Cont.)

showed a twofold to threefold increase in receptivity and absorption by the formation of a considerable volume of sand after the fracturing. The results of the hydrofract experiments indicate the following conclusions. 1) Fractures of small width (0.1 mm to 0.2 mm) do not increase the yield and the absorbing capacity of the well. 2) The filling of fractures by sand grains larger than one millimeter in diameter is unfavorable for pumping wells, but may supply a secondary effect in pressure wells. 3) The greatest increase in yield is observed in wells where fractures are developed within the radius of 25 m to 30 m. 4) For concrete conditions, investigated by theoretical analysis, the increase in yield after fracturing may reach 250 percent. The following suggestions are made. 1) The fracturing should be done by low-viscosity, strongly permeating liquids (water, dilute sulfite-alcohol waste solution for pressure wells, and crude oil for pumping wells). 2) High-viscosity liquids should be used for pumping sand (1000 centipoises and higher): sulfite-alcohol waste, high-viscosity oil, and various emulsions. The concentration of sand should be 100 to 200 g/liter. 3) To fill fractures for a radius of several tens of meters, two to three

Card 2/3

15-57-1-861

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,  
p 136 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. K.

TITLE: A Study of Hydrofract Work in Formations Exploited by  
the Tatneft' and Bashneft' (Associations of the Tatar  
and Bashkir Petroleum Industries) (Analiz rezul'tatov  
rabot po gidravlicheskomu razryvu plastov v ob'yedine-  
niyakh Tatneft' i Bashneft')

PERIODICAL: V sb: Metody uvelicheniya nefteotdachi plastov.  
Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1955, pp 8-18.

ABSTRACT: Hydrofract experiments were conducted in the Tataria  
and Bashkiria fields in twenty-two pressure wells and  
three pumping wells; in some of these wells, the  
fracturing operation was performed two or three times.  
It was found possible to fracture or split strata at a  
discharge pressure of 200 to 300 atmospheres. The  
excess pressure at the well bottom generally does not  
exceed 150 to 200 atmospheres. A majority of the wells

Card 1/3

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

AID P - 279

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Author : Maksimovich, G. K.

Title : Rupture of rock shelf under hydraulic pressure

Periodical : Neft. Khoz., v. 32, #4, 22-30, Ap 1954

Abstract : The significance of the penetrability of the rock rupture on the output of the oil well is discussed and various methods for expansion of the rupture are outlined. Changes in hydraulic pressure and temperature are used for the indication of the location and magnitude of the rupture. 5 drawings and 3 charts.

Institutions : Ufa Scientific Research Institution (UfNII) and Design Bureau of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry (MNP)

Submitted : No date

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

AID - P-159

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Author : Maksimovich, G. K.

Title : Technological Principles for Forced Separation of  
Liquid from Flooded Strata

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #1, 30-33, Ja 1954

Abstract : The significance of flooding and pumping out processes  
for the increase of output of oil well with oil-water  
layers is explained. The viscosity of oil and velocity  
of water movement are related to maximum output of  
the oil well.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date



MAKSIMOVICH, G.K., redaktor; PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy redaktor;  
POLOSHINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Temporary instructions on prospecting and establishing engineering procedures for the exploitation of oil wells] Vremennaya instruktsiya po issledovaniyu i ustanovleniyu tekhnologicheskogo rezhima ekspluatatsii neftnykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 63 p.  
(NLRA 8:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.  
Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.  
(Petroleum engineering)

*MAKSIMOVICH, P.K.*

APEL'TSIN, I.E.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.K.; SAVINA, Z.A., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S.,  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Preparation of water for flooding petroleum strata] Podgotovka vody  
dlia zavodneniia neftianyykh plastov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-  
vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1951. 239 p. (MLRA 9 1)  
(Petroleum engineering)

*Eng. Min Petroleum Industry  
Stalin 1st Prize 1949*

~~MAKSIMOVICH~~ G.K., redaktor; TITSKAYA, B.F., vedushchiy redaktor;  
TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Design, construction and use of depth pumps; transactions of the  
Conference on Depth Pumps] Konstruirovaniye, izgotovleniye i eksplua-  
tatsiya glubinnnykh nasosov; trudy konferentsii po glubinnym nasosam.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-  
ry, 1951. 132 p. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti.  
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies)  
(Pumping machinery)

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

PA 64T80

USSR/Petroleum Industry  
Petroleum - Well Drilling

Apr 1948

"Some Results in Employing Secondary Methods to  
Extract Petroleum," G. K. Maksimovich, 9½ pp

"Neft Khoz" No 4

Describes briefly the successes achieved from the  
use of secondary methods of oil drilling. States  
that by the end of 1947 oil wells will use about  
280,000 cu m of materials such as gas or air, per  
24-hr period to make possible the use of secondary  
methods. Brief notes from UkrNeft, MalGobekNeft,  
KrasnodarNeft, AzNeft, and the Shirokaya Balka  
oil fields.

LC

64T80

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

PA 18T11

USSR/Petroleum Industry  
Petroleum - Prospecting

Aug 1947

"Some Particulars on Secondary Methods of Exploitation by the Board of Azerbaijan Oil Works (Azneft)," G. K. Maksimovich, 10 pp

"Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol XXV, No 8

Depends on type of oil-bearing ground, its saturation, permeability, and the nature of the oil in the ground. Permeability of the ground and viscous nature of oil are most important factors in determining secondary methods of exploiting. Some of the methods used at Baku are maintenance of pressure, terrace flooding. Mariett's method, forced separation from neighboring layers. Graphs and tables.

18T11

PA 9T79

MAKSIMOVICH, G. K.

USSR/Oil Supply  
Petroleum

May 1947

"Method of Calculating the Amount of Petroleum  
Reserves," G. K. Maksimovich, 8 pp

"Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol 25, No 5

New formulas for calculating reserves and their  
derivation.

9T79

22

CA

The influence of the surface properties of the constituents of the strata involved on the mechanism of the displacement of petroleum. G. K. Maksimovich. *Neftyanoye Khoz.* 25, No. 4, 8-13 (1947); *Chem. Zvest.* 1947, II, 1050.—A preliminary report. Since the displacement of the oil is in large measure dependent on the capillary properties of the oil-bearing sand, the shape and size of the grains as well as the compn. of the sand are very important factors. The presence of active impurities in the petroleum or chem. reaction between acid and basic constituents of the oil and of the strata may impart to the sand such oleophilic properties that the penetrating water is "repelled" and exerts no pressure on the oil mass.

M. G. Moore

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.; DROZD, N.P.

Effect of grain size on lasting strength of the microspecimens  
of Armco iron. Fiz.-khim. mekh. mat. 1 no.2:193-197 '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Fiziko-mekhanicheskly institut AN UkrSSR, L'vov.



<p>1. <u>Author</u> (Last, First, Middle Initial)          2. <u>Title</u>          3. <u>Source</u>          4. <u>Accession No.</u>          5. <u>Abstract</u>          6. <u>Notes</u>          7. <u>Indexing</u>          8. <u>Classification</u>          9. <u>Remarks</u></p>	<p>10. <u>Summary</u>          11. <u>Conclusions</u>          12. <u>Recommendations</u>          13. <u>References</u>          14. <u>Other</u></p>
---	--

15. Classification  
 16. Accession No.  
 17. Abstract  
 18. Notes  
 19. Indexing  
 20. Classification  
 21. Remarks

22. Summary  
 23. Conclusions  
 24. Recommendations  
 25. References  
 26. Other

27. Classification  
 28. Accession No.  
 29. Abstract  
 30. Notes  
 31. Indexing  
 32. Classification  
 33. Remarks

34. Summary  
 35. Conclusions  
 36. Recommendations  
 37. References  
 38. Other

39. Classification  
 40. Accession No.  
 41. Abstract  
 42. Notes  
 43. Indexing  
 44. Classification  
 45. Remarks

46. Summary  
 47. Conclusions  
 48. Recommendations  
 49. References  
 50. Other

51. Classification  
 52. Accession No.  
 53. Abstract  
 54. Notes  
 55. Indexing  
 56. Classification  
 57. Remarks

58. Summary  
 59. Conclusions  
 60. Recommendations  
 61. References  
 62. Other

63. Classification  
 64. Accession No.  
 65. Abstract  
 66. Notes  
 67. Indexing  
 68. Classification  
 69. Remarks

70. Summary  
 71. Conclusions  
 72. Recommendations  
 73. References  
 74. Other

75. Classification  
 76. Accession No.  
 77. Abstract  
 78. Notes  
 79. Indexing  
 80. Classification  
 81. Remarks

82. Summary  
 83. Conclusions  
 84. Recommendations  
 85. References  
 86. Other

87. Classification  
 88. Accession No.  
 89. Abstract  
 90. Notes  
 91. Indexing  
 92. Classification  
 93. Remarks

94. Summary  
 95. Conclusions  
 96. Recommendations  
 97. References  
 98. Other

99. Classification  
 100. Accession No.  
 101. Abstract  
 102. Notes  
 103. Indexing  
 104. Classification  
 105. Remarks

106. Summary  
 107. Conclusions  
 108. Recommendations  
 109. References  
 110. Other

111. Classification  
 112. Accession No.  
 113. Abstract  
 114. Notes  
 115. Indexing  
 116. Classification  
 117. Remarks

118. Summary  
 119. Conclusions  
 120. Recommendations  
 121. References  
 122. Other

123. Classification  
 124. Accession No.  
 125. Abstract  
 126. Notes  
 127. Indexing  
 128. Classification  
 129. Remarks

130. Summary  
 131. Conclusions  
 132. Recommendations  
 133. References  
 134. Other

135. Classification  
 136. Accession No.  
 137. Abstract  
 138. Notes  
 139. Indexing  
 140. Classification  
 141. Remarks

142. Summary  
 143. Conclusions  
 144. Recommendations  
 145. References  
 146. Other

147. Classification  
 148. Accession No.  
 149. Abstract  
 150. Notes  
 151. Indexing  
 152. Classification  
 153. Remarks

154. Summary  
 155. Conclusions  
 156. Recommendations  
 157. References  
 158. Other

159. Classification  
 160. Accession No.  
 161. Abstract  
 162. Notes  
 163. Indexing  
 164. Classification  
 165. Remarks

166. Summary  
 167. Conclusions  
 168. Recommendations  
 169. References  
 170. Other

171. Classification  
 172. Accession No.  
 173. Abstract  
 174. Notes  
 175. Indexing  
 176. Classification  
 177. Remarks

178. Summary  
 179. Conclusions  
 180. Recommendations  
 181. References  
 182. Other

183. Classification  
 184. Accession No.  
 185. Abstract  
 186. Notes  
 187. Indexing  
 188. Classification  
 189. Remarks

190. Summary  
 191. Conclusions  
 192. Recommendations  
 193. References  
 194. Other

195. Classification  
 196. Accession No.  
 197. Abstract  
 198. Notes  
 199. Indexing  
 200. Classification  
 201. Remarks

202. Summary  
 203. Conclusions  
 204. Recommendations  
 205. References  
 206. Other

207. Classification  
 208. Accession No.  
 209. Abstract  
 210. Notes  
 211. Indexing  
 212. Classification  
 213. Remarks

214. Summary  
 215. Conclusions  
 216. Recommendations  
 217. References  
 218. Other

219. Classification  
 220. Accession No.  
 221. Abstract  
 222. Notes  
 223. Indexing  
 224. Classification  
 225. Remarks

226. Summary  
 227. Conclusions  
 228. Recommendations  
 229. References  
 230. Other

231. Classification  
 232. Accession No.  
 233. Abstract  
 234. Notes  
 235. Indexing  
 236. Classification  
 237. Remarks

238. Summary  
 239. Conclusions  
 240. Recommendations  
 241. References  
 242. Other

243. Classification  
 244. Accession No.  
 245. Abstract  
 246. Notes  
 247. Indexing  
 248. Classification  
 249. Remarks

250. Summary  
 251. Conclusions  
 252. Recommendations  
 253. References  
 254. Other

255. Classification  
 256. Accession No.  
 257. Abstract  
 258. Notes  
 259. Indexing  
 260. Classification  
 261. Remarks

262. Summary  
 263. Conclusions  
 264. Recommendations  
 265. References  
 266. Other

267. Classification  
 268. Accession No.  
 269. Abstract  
 270. Notes  
 271. Indexing  
 272. Classification  
 273. Remarks

274. Summary  
 275. Conclusions  
 276. Recommendations  
 277. References  
 278. Other

279. Classification  
 280. Accession No.  
 281. Abstract  
 282. Notes  
 283. Indexing  
 284. Classification  
 285. Remarks

286. Summary  
 287. Conclusions  
 288. Recommendations  
 289. References  
 290. Other

291. Classification  
 292. Accession No.  
 293. Abstract  
 294. Notes  
 295. Indexing  
 296. Classification  
 297. Remarks

298. Summary  
 299. Conclusions  
 300. Recommendations  
 301. References  
 302. Other

303. Classification  
 304. Accession No.  
 305. Abstract  
 306. Notes  
 307. Indexing  
 308. Classification  
 309. Remarks

310. Summary  
 311. Conclusions  
 312. Recommendations  
 313. References  
 314. Other

315. Classification  
 316. Accession No.  
 317. Abstract  
 318. Notes  
 319. Indexing  
 320. Classification  
 321. Remarks

322. Summary  
 323. Conclusions  
 324. Recommendations  
 325. References  
 326. Other

327. Classification  
 328. Accession No.  
 329. Abstract  
 330. Notes  
 331. Indexing  
 332. Classification  
 333. Remarks

334. Summary  
 335. Conclusions  
 336. Recommendations  
 337. References  
 338. Other

339. Classification  
 340. Accession No.  
 341. Abstract  
 342. Notes  
 343. Indexing  
 344. Classification  
 345. Remarks

346. Summary  
 347. Conclusions  
 348. Recommendations  
 349. References  
 350. Other

351. Classification  
 352. Accession No.  
 353. Abstract  
 354. Notes  
 355. Indexing  
 356. Classification  
 357. Remarks

358. Summary  
 359. Conclusions  
 360. Recommendations  
 361. References  
 362. Other

363. Classification  
 364. Accession No.  
 365. Abstract  
 366. Notes  
 367. Indexing  
 368. Classification  
 369. Remarks

370. Summary  
 371. Conclusions  
 372. Recommendations  
 373. References  
 374. Other

375. Classification  
 376. Accession No.  
 377. Abstract  
 378. Notes  
 379. Indexing  
 380. Classification  
 381. Remarks

382. Summary  
 383. Conclusions  
 384. Recommendations  
 385. References  
 386. Other

387. Classification  
 388. Accession No.  
 389. Abstract  
 390. Notes  
 391. Indexing  
 392. Classification  
 393. Remarks

394. Summary  
 395. Conclusions  
 396. Recommendations  
 397. References  
 398. Other

399. Classification  
 400. Accession No.  
 401. Abstract  
 402. Notes  
 403. Indexing  
 404. Classification  
 405. Remarks

406. Summary  
 407. Conclusions  
 408. Recommendations  
 409. References  
 410. Other

411. Classification  
 412. Accession No.  
 413. Abstract  
 414. Notes  
 415. Indexing  
 416. Classification  
 417. Remarks

418. Summary  
 419. Conclusions  
 420. Recommendations  
 421. References  
 422. Other

423. Classification  
 424. Accession No.  
 425. Abstract  
 426. Notes  
 427. Indexing  
 428. Classification  
 429. Remarks

430. Summary  
 431. Conclusions  
 432. Recommendations  
 433. References  
 434. Other

435. Classification  
 436. Accession No.  
 437. Abstract  
 438. Notes  
 439. Indexing  
 440. Classification  
 441. Remarks

442. Summary  
 443. Conclusions  
 444. Recommendations  
 445. References  
 446. Other

447. Classification  
 448. Accession No.  
 449. Abstract  
 450. Notes  
 451. Indexing  
 452. Classification  
 453. Remarks

454. Summary  
 455. Conclusions  
 456. Recommendations  
 457. References  
 458. Other

459. Classification  
 460. Accession No.  
 461. Abstract  
 462. Notes  
 463. Indexing  
 464. Classification  
 465. Remarks

466. Summary  
 467. Conclusions  
 468. Recommendations  
 469. References  
 470. Other

471. Classification  
 472. Accession No.  
 473. Abstract  
 474. Notes  
 475. Indexing  
 476. Classification  
 477. Remarks

478. Summary  
 479. Conclusions  
 480. Recommendations  
 481. References  
 482. Other

483. Classification  
 484. Accession No.  
 485. Abstract  
 486. Notes  
 487. Indexing  
 488. Classification  
 489. Remarks

490. Summary  
 491. Conclusions  
 492. Recommendations  
 493. References  
 494. Other

495. Classification  
 496. Accession No.  
 497. Abstract  
 498. Notes  
 499. Indexing  
 500. Classification  
 501. Remarks

502. Summary  
 503. Conclusions  
 504. Recommendations  
 505. References  
 506. Other

507. Classification  
 508. Accession No.  
 509. Abstract  
 510. Notes  
 511. Indexing  
 512. Classification  
 513. Remarks

514. Summary  
 515. Conclusions  
 516. Recommendations  
 517. References  
 518. Other

519. Classification  
 520. Accession No.  
 521. Abstract  
 522. Notes  
 523. Indexing  
 524. Classification  
 525. Remarks

526. Summary  
 527. Conclusions  
 528. Recommendations  
 529. References  
 530. Other

531. Classification  
 532. Accession No.  
 533. Abstract  
 534. Notes  
 535. Indexing  
 536. Classification  
 537. Remarks

538. Summary  
 539. Conclusions  
 540. Recommendations  
 541. References  
 542. Other

543. Classification  
 544. Accession No.  
 545. Abstract  
 546. Notes  
 547. Indexing  
 548. Classification  
 549. Remarks

550. Summary  
 551. Conclusions  
 552. Recommendations  
 553. References  
 554. Other

555. Classification  
 556. Accession No.  
 557. Abstract  
 558. Notes  
 559. Indexing  
 560. Classification  
 561. Remarks

562. Summary  
 563. Conclusions  
 564. Recommendations  
 565. References  
 566. Other

567. Classification  
 568. Accession No.  
 569. Abstract  
 570. Notes  
 571. Indexing  
 572. Classification  
 573. Remarks

574. Summary  
 575. Conclusions  
 576. Recommendations  
 577. References  
 578. Other

579. Classification  
 580. Accession No.  
 581. Abstract  
 582. Notes  
 583. Indexing  
 584. Classification  
 585. Remarks

586. Summary  
 587. Conclusions  
 588. Recommendations  
 589. References  
 590. Other

591. Classification  
 592. Accession No.  
 593. Abstract  
 594. Notes  
 595. Indexing  
 596. Classification  
 597. Remarks

598. Summary  
 599. Conclusions  
 600. Recommendations  
 601. References  
 602. Other

603. Classification  
 604. Accession No.  
 605. Abstract  
 606. Notes  
 607. Indexing  
 608. Classification  
 609. Remarks

610. Summary  
 611. Conclusions  
 612. Recommendations  
 613. References  
 614. Other

615. Classification  
 616. Accession No.  
 617. Abstract  
 618. Notes  
 619. Indexing  
 620. Classification  
 621. Remarks

622. Summary  
 623. Conclusions  
 624. Recommendations  
 625. References  
 626. Other

627. Classification  
 628. Accession No.  
 629. Abstract  
 630. Notes  
 631. Indexing  
 632. Classification  
 633. Remarks

634. Summary  
 635. Conclusions  
 636. Recommendations  
 637. References  
 638. Other

639. Classification  
 640. Accession No.  
 641. Abstract  
 642. Notes  
 643. Indexing  
 644. Classification  
 645. Remarks

646. Summary  
 647. Conclusions  
 648. Recommendations  
 649. References  
 650. Other

651. Classification  
 652. Accession No.  
 653. Abstract  
 654. Notes  
 655. Indexing  
 656. Classification  
 657. Remarks

658. Summary  
 659. Conclusions  
 660. Recommendations  
 661. References  
 662. Other

663. Classification  
 664. Accession No.  
 665. Abstract  
 666. Notes  
 667. Indexing  
 668. Classification  
 669. Remarks

670. Summary  
 671. Conclusions  
 672. Recommendations  
 673. References  
 674. Other

675. Classification  
 676. Accession No.  
 677. Abstract  
 678. Notes  
 679. Indexing  
 680. Classification  
 681. Remarks

682. Summary  
 683. Conclusions  
 684. Recommendations  
 685. References  
 686. Other

687. Classification  
 688. Accession No.  
 689. Abstract  
 690. Notes  
 691. Indexing  
 692. Classification  
 693. Remarks

694. Summary  
 695. Conclusions  
 696. Recommendations  
 697. References  
 698. Other

699. Classification  
 700. Accession No.  
 701. Abstract  
 702. Notes  
 703. Indexing  
 704. Classification  
 705. Remarks

706. Summary  
 707. Conclusions  
 708. Recommendations  
 709. References  
 710. Other

711. Classification  
 712. Accession No.  
 713. Abstract  
 714. Notes  
 715. Indexing  
 716. Classification  
 717. Remarks

718. Summary  
 719. Conclusions  
 720. Recommendations  
 721. References  
 722. Other

723. Classification  
 724. Accession No.  
 725. Abstract  
 726. Notes  
 727. Indexing  
 728. Classification  
 729. Remarks

730. Summary  
 731. Conclusions  
 732. Recommendations  
 733. References  
 734. Other

735. Classification  
 736. Accession No.  
 737. Abstract  
 738. Notes  
 739. Indexing  
 740. Classification  
 741. Remarks

742. Summary  
 743. Conclusions  
 744. Recommendations  
 745. References  
 746. Other

747. Classification  
 748. Accession No.  
 749. Abstract  
 750. Notes  
 751. Indexing  
 752. Classification

ACCESSION NR: AT4033068

solution of NaCl). In the control series unhardened specimens were used, polished a surface finish of 9. The results indicate that rolling produced denser surface layers of increased hardness, smoothed and rolled out microscopic surface defects, and increased the fatigue strength of the material (see Fig. 1 in the Enclosure), especially in the presence of surface active or aggressive agents. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki AN UkrSSR, Lvov (Institute of Mechanics and Automation AN UkrSSR).

SUBMITTED: 15Jun62

DATE ACQ: 14May64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card: 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4033068

S/2676/64/010/000/0129/0133

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G.G.; Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Effect of roller hardening on endurance of duralumin in active liquid agents

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki, Lvov. Nauchny\*ye zapiski. Seriya mashinovedeniya, v. 10, 1964. Voprosy\* mashinovedeniya i prochnosti v mashinostroyenii (Problems of mechanical engineering and strength of materials in machinery manufacture), no. 9, 129-133.

TOPIC TAGS: duralumin, duralumin D-16, duralumin fatigue strength, duralumin roller hardening, attacked duralumin fatigue strength, roller hardening

ABSTRACT: Samples of duralumin D-16 were hardened by rolling (specimen revolution 44  $\frac{\pi}{30}$  radans/sec., pressure on roller 320 n, rate of feed 0.06 mm/

revolution, two passes, roller profile radius 6 mm, diameter 28 mm, hardened layer depth 0.7 mm) and fatigue tested. NU type testers were used and set for symmetrical load cycles (50 c/sec.,  $10^8$  cycles), as well as modified to allow constant feed of active agents (air, 2% oleic acid solution in MS oil, 3% water

Card 1/4

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; BARANETSKIY, V.S.

Complex investigation of some properties and of the micro-  
structure of metals. Vop. mekh. real. tver. tela no. 3:142-145  
'64. (MIRA 17:11)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; NAGIRNYI, S.V.; DROZD, N.P.

Effect of circular hole-type stress raisers on the strength of brass  
in active media. Vliian. rab. sred na svois. mat. no. 3158-62 '69.  
(MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.

Effect of grain size on short-term and stress-rupture strength of brass  
in active media. Villan. rab. sred na svoia. mat. no.3:52-57 '64.  
(MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.;

Changes of zinc concentration in brass during the evaporation  
of zinc in a vacuum. Vop. mekh. real'. tver. tela no. 2:166-171  
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; BARANETSKIY, V.S.

Relationship between electric conductivity of brass and the  
time and temperature of its annealing in a vacuum. Vop. mekh.  
real'. tver. tela no. 2:162-165 '64. (MIRA 17:9)



MAKSEMOVICH, G.G.; NAGIRNYI, S.V.

Effect of active liquid media on the static and fatigue strength  
of prestressed microspecimens. Vyslan. reb. sred na svois. zat.  
no. 2:102-107 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.; TKACHENKO, N.N.; NAGIRNYI, S.V.;  
BARANETSKIY, V.S.

Effect of round hole type stress concentrators on the mechanical  
characteristics of brass. Vliian. rab. sred na svois. mat. no.2:  
56-60 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.

Stress-rupture strength of cast iron and brass in liquid media.  
Vllian.rab. sred na svoiz. mat. no.2:97-101 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

Stress-rupture test for ...

5/032/62/028/012/012/021  
B100/B102

specimens. Brass microspecimens, wetted in a supersaturated solution of mercuric nitrate, were tested in the mercury. The results (Fig. 2) show that long-time strength is reduced by corrosive and surface-active media, particularly by active metal melts. This is due to adsorption on the surface and on cracks etc. arising during plastic deformation. In the corrosive media, besides this, chemical compounds are formed, which reduces the strength of the metal. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki akademii nauk USSR  
(Institute of Theoretical Engineering and Automation of the  
Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

S/032/62/028/012/012/023  
B180/B102

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., and Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Stress-rupture test for metals in liquid media

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 12, 1962, 1485 - 1486

TEXT: A deadweight-loading lever-type creep testing apparatus is proposed (Fig. 1). Instead of the usual furnace, it has vessels 7, which contain the liquid medium at room temperature, and the specimen. The lever transmission ratio is 1:5. Besides stress-rupture testing, four microspecimens can be soaked under load simultaneously in the media, to test the effect on their mechanical properties. The media were: mains' water, 3% aqueous solution of NaCl, mercury, and oil MC (MS) activated with 2% oleic acid. Normal test specimens of cast iron CY 21-40 (Sch 21-40) were used, and microspecimens (test length 5 mm, diam., 1 mm.) of steel 45 and brass MC 59-1 (LS 59-1). To relieve the internal stresses and cold work effects, the microspecimens were annealed, the steel in vacuo at 830°C for 15 hr, and the brass at 300°C for 2 hr. The tests lasted for 720 hr on the steel and brass, and for 2160 hr on the iron  
Card 1/3

BARANETSKIY, V.S.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Electroconductivity of brass as dependent on the degree of zinc  
evaporation. Vop. mekh. real'. 1962. ser. tela no.1:131-135 '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Brass--Electric properties) (Zinc) (Evaporation)

Micromechanical endurance tests...

<sup>31854</sup>  
S/032/62/028/001/012/017  
B116/B108

at 830°C, the brass samples for 2 hrs at 300°C. The brass samples only were tested in Hg. Activated oil did not affect the endurance of steel or brass even after  $10^8$  cycles. Aqueous NaCl solution reduces the endurance owing to corrosion. Frequency has no effect on the endurance of steel in air and activated oil. Mercury reduces the endurance of brass. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki Akademii nauk USSR  
(Institute of Science of Machines and Automation of the  
Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

18.8200

31854  
S/032/62/028/001/012/017  
B116/B108

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., and Karpenko, G. V.

TITLE: Micromechanical endurance tests of metals in liquid media with alternating-load machines

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 1, 1962, 91-94

TEXT: A procedure and a machine were developed for testing microsamples 1 - 2 mm in diameter on endurance under an alternating load in different media (air, oil activated with 2% oleic acid, 3% NaCl solution, and mercury). Tests with steel (45-type) and ЛС 59-1 (LS59-1) brass microsamples have shown that these media, except mercury, improve the endurance of metals at high stresses. In the new machine, the load applied to the sample has a constant component and an alternating component of lower amplitude than the constant component produced by a mass rotating with the frequencies 50 and 142 cps, respectively. The static load is given by  $\sigma_m = 0.4 \sigma_B$ , where  $\sigma_B$  is the endurance. The dynamic load was varied. Before the test, the steel samples were heat-treated in vacuo for 15 min

Card 1/2



MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Evaporation of zinc from brass at elevated temperatures. Vop.  
mekh. real'. tver. tela no.1:76-79 '62. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Evaporation) (Strength of materials) (Brass)

Endurance of degassed brass...

S/676/62/009/000/008/010  
A062/A101

mass of a vibrator. The tests were effected in the following media: 1) the air of the laboratory premises; 2) oil (mark MS) activated by 2% of olein acid; 3) a 3% solution of NaCl; 4) mercury. The results, represented by curves and graphs, give evidence of the following facts: In the first group the endurance of the brass strongly decreases under the influence of mercury, while it is little affected in oil, activated by 2% of olein acid, and in the 3% water solution of NaCl. In the groups II and III, the mechanical characteristics (static strength and fatigue resistance) considerably decrease in comparison with those of group I. In mercury, the resistance to fatigue and the static strength decrease by 46% and 31%, respectively, and the plastic characteristics decrease by as much as 81% (relative lengthening by 81%). The various results are briefly interpreted. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1961

Card 2/2

44054

S/676/62/009/000/008/010  
A062/A101

18.8310

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Nagirnyy, S. V.

TITLE: Endurance of degassed brass subjected to varying tensions

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Nauchnyye zapiski. Seriya mashinovedeniya. v. 9, 1962, Voprosy mashinovedeniya i prochnosti v mashinostroyenii, no. 8, 72 - 76

TEXT: A series of tests was carried out to determine the influence of external media and of the degree of zinc evaporation on the fatigue resistance of brass samples, divided into 3 groups. The zinc evaporation from the brass was effected by heating in vacuo ( $10^{-4}$  mm Hg) in the following conditions for the 3 groups, respectively: I - T = 300°C, t = 2 hours; II - T = 700°C, t = 4 hours; III - T = 800°C, t = 3 hours. The tests were carried out on micro-machines. The samples were submitted to a varying tensile load. The statical load was determined by the weight of a load attached to the vertically arranged sample, while a sinusoidally varying dynamic load was provided by the rotating

Card 1/2

Micromechanical and ordinary tests on...

S/676/62/009/000/007/010  
A062/A101

crease (in %) after 720 hours is insignificant in the surface-active medium (oil activated by 2% of olein acid), and important (63%) on the brass micro-samples amalgamated by mercury. In the chemically active medium (3% solution of NaCl) the decrease was of 14% and 10% for the steel and brass micro-samples, respectively. The various results are briefly interpreted. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 18, 1961

Card 2/2

44053

S/676/62/009/000/007/010  
A062/A101

1. 18/0  
AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Micromechanical and ordinary tests on prolonged strength of metals

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky, L'viv. Nauchnyye zapiski. Seriya mashinovedeniya. v. 9, 1962, Voprosy mashinovedeniya i prochnosti v mashinostroyeni. no. 8, 68 - 71

TEXT: Prolonged tensile tests were carried out, both by ordinary and micromechanical methods, on cast iron, steel and brass samples subjected to the influence of fluid working media. The fluids chosen were: 1) oil, activated by 2% of olein acid, 2) water, 3) a 3% water solution of NaCl and 4) air. Some of the brass micro-samples were amalgamated in a supersaturated solution of  $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 0.5 \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The tests were made at room temperature during 720 hours for the steel and brass micro-samples, and 2,160 hours for the cast iron samples. The results, represented by graphs, show that the prolonged tensile strength decreases in a similar way on the steel and brass micro-samples. The relative de-

Card 1/2

YANCHISHIN, F.P.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Effect of mercury on the strength of brass. Nauch. zap. IMA AN  
URSR.Ser.mashinoved. 9:37-40 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Mercury) (Brass--Testing)

S/123/62/000/017/002/006  
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Yanchishin, F. P.

TITLE: Resistance of duralumin to active liquid media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye; no. 17, 1962, 17 - 18,  
abstract 17A119 ("Nauchn. zap. In-ta mashinoved. i avtomatiki.  
AN UkrSSR. Ser. mashinoved.", no. 8, 1961, 37 - 40)

TEXT: The results are reported of an investigation of the effect of liquid media (2% oleic acid oil solution and 3% NaCl aqueous solution) on the fatigue strength  $\sigma_{-1}$  of D16 (D16) duralumin. The tests were carried out on smooth samples with ring grooves on the basis of  $10^8$  cycles. Standard HY (NU) machines working on bending with rotation were used at a symmetric cycle with a loading frequency of 3,000 rpm. Liquid media reduce  $\sigma_{-1}$  of smooth samples in particular at low stress levels. In the case of samples with ring grooves a reduction of endurance is observed at high stress levels only (on the basis of  $10^5$  cycles in activated oil by 31% and in NaCl solution by 22% on an average).

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

The effect of Hg on the mechanical properties of brass S/137/62/000/010/014/028  
A052/A101

ably less than the absolute weight of the samples; this fact is connected with the decrease of dimensions of the samples on Zn evaporation.  $\sigma_b$  decreases with an increase of porosity, a decrease of Zn content and at testing in the air and in Hg. With an increased porosity the ductility of microsamples tested in the air decreases.  $\delta$  of Hg-coated samples decreases by  $\sim 50\%$  for samples containing 58 or 61.5% Cu and is constant for samples with  $\geq 76\%$  Cu.

N. Sladkova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]



S/137/62/000/010/014/028  
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. G., Baranetskiy, V. S., Nagornyy, S. V.,  
Yanchishin, R. P.

TITLE: The effect of Hg on the mechanical properties of brass

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 10, 1962, 83 - 84, abstract  
101546 ("Nauchn. zap. In-ta mashinoved. i avtomatiki. AN UkrSSR.  
Ser. mashinoved.", 8, 1961, 26 - 31)

TEXT: The effect of Hg on the mechanical properties of a brass containing  
58 - 98% Cu and having different porosity was studied. Different porosities and  
chemical compositions of microsamples were produced by a different degree of Zn  
evaporation from microsamples 1 mm in diameter prepared from JC 59-1 (IS59-1)  
brass with  $\alpha+\beta$ -phase structure. Pores, fairly regularly distributed over the  
cross-section, formed in the microsamples after evaporation in a vacuum. Hg was  
applied to the surface of the microsamples by immersing them in a saturated  
HgNO<sub>3</sub> solution for 1 or 60 sec. The changes in specific gravity  $d$ , total weight,  
 $\sigma_b$  and  $\sigma$  of the samples in the air and in Hg were studied.  $d$  changes consider-

Card 1/2

Equipments for endurance testing of metals in fluid media. S/735/61/000/000/011/014

position of the crank. Data are adduced on endurance tests of cast iron CЧ 21-40 (SCh21-40) containing 3.25% C, 0.39% Mn, 2.52% Si, 0.12% P. Specimens 12 mm dia and an effective working length of 60 mm were tested in air, faucet water, a 3% aqueous solution of NaCl, and a 2% solution of oleic acid in MC (MS) oil. The abnormally large diameter was chosen to minimize the effect of the graphitic inclusions in the perlitic-ferritic cast iron tested on the scatter of the results. The endurance strength of the test specimens in a three-month test was 20% lower in water and 37% lower in the 3% NaCl solution than in air and in the 2% oleic-acid solution in MC (MS) oil, the effect of which was not detectable. The equipment was adapted to the testing of microspecimens by changing the mechanical advantage to 5:1. Laboratory tests confirmed the precision and practicability of the equipment for both standard-size and micro-size specimens. There are 3 figures and 7 references (listed under 6 numbers), of which 5 are Russian-language (Soviet) and 2 are English-language (Mc Vetty, no initials given, ASTM, Proc., P. II, 1937, 235; ASME, Trans., February 1945; both listed as a single cited reference).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

S/735/61/000/000/011/014

**AUTHORS:** Yanchishin, F.P., Maksimovich, G.G.

**TITLE:** Equipments for endurance testing of metals in fluid media.

**SOURCE:** Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki. Mashiny i pribory dlya ispytaniy metallov. Kiyev, 1961, 95-98.

**TEXT:** Equipments for the endurance testing in fluid media of standard and micro-specimens are described. Test data are adduced. Utilizing existing design principles, several equipments have been constructed, one of which is a lever-type machine which tests simultaneously 4 normal-size specimens with a maximum axial load of 3,000 kg; analogous machines for the testing of microspecimens have also been built. Four specimens, interlinked with clamping links which carry cups for liquid test baths, are suspended in a single vertical chain, the top end of which is hinge-clamped onto a threaded rod supported by a wingnut which rests on a 2-column-supported bracket. The lower end of the specimen chain is hinge-fastened to a crank, hinge-supported by the base; the long end of the crank, with a mechanical advantage of 50:1, supports a weight. To apply tension to the specimen chain, the weight is released gradually by means of a wing-nut-supported hanging threaded rod and a damper spring. A pointer attached to the crank provides a reading of the angular

Card 1/2

A machine for micromechanical ...

S/124/63/000/001/079/080  
D234/D308

tests of specimens made of brass of different porosity in air,  
activated oil, salted water and mercury are given.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/124/63/000/001/079/080  
D234/D308

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G.G. and Baranetskiy, V.S.

TITLE: A machine for micromechanical testing of metals for elongation in the presence of liquid media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 1, 1963, 88, abstract 1V678 (In collection: Mashiny i pribory dlya ispytaniy metallov. Kiev, AN USSR, 1961, 86-89)

TEXT: The authors describe a machine for testing micro-specimens for breakdown in different media. The machine makes it possible to test micro-specimens of various diameters with constant velocity of loading. A previously calibrated plane spring is used for force measurements. The deflection of the spring is measured visually by an indicator, recording is made by a loop oscillograph with the aid of a rheochord converter connected kinematically with the indicator. Observation and recording of elongation of the specimens in the process of stretching is conducted in a similar manner. Results of

Card 1/2

Machine for micromechanical endurance testing... S/735/61/000/000/005/014

cycles. The NaCl solution produced a continuous impairment of the fatigue limit. At 50 cps an analogous behavior is observed. The endurance limit in air and in activated oil is attained at  $8.5 \cdot 10^6$  cycles. NaCl reduces the fatigue limit continuously. There are 3 figures and 6 Russian-language Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Machines for micromechanical endurance testing... S/735/61/000/000/005/014

centering required. In the authors' machine the specimen (surrounded by a beaker for tests in various fluid media) is suspended from an annular dynamometric holder equipped with surface wire strain gages. A prescribed weight, spring-suspended from the lower end of the specimen, constitutes the static tension load. Also suspended from the lower end of the specimen is a floating frame containing an eccentric weight which is flexible-shaft-driven by a 30-w d.c. motor at 3,000 to 10,000 rpm. A spring parallelogram attached to the vertical machine support absorbs any horizontal component of the vibration, and only the vertical component of the cyclic inertial load is borne by the specimen. A variable resistance in the feed circuit permits programmed variations in the inertial load. The strain-gage readings are taken on an MPO-2 (MPO-2) oscillograph. The annular dynamometer is precalibrated statically. The strain-gage signals are preamplified on a tensometric TV-6M (TU-6M) amplifier. All tests were made in tension only, the mean load (equal to the static load) was held constant or varied, and the inertial-load amplitude was held constant or varied. Test data on carbon steel "45" are reported. The static (or mean) tension was  $\sigma_m = 29.3 \text{ kg/mm}^2$ , the inertial load, with a frequency of 50 and 142 cps, was varied. Fatigue curves are shown. The fatigue limit at high stresses is found to be greater in fluid media than in air. At the 142-cps frequency the fatigue limit in air and in activated oil is attained at  $2.5 \cdot 10^7$  cycles. There is no noticeable effect of the activated oil on the fatigue limit on the basis of  $10^8$

Card 2/3

S/735/61/000/000/005/014

**AUTHORS:** Maksimovich, G. G., Yanchishin, F. P., Popovich, V. V., Nagirnyy, S. V., Karpenko, G. V.

**TITLE:** Machines for micromechanical endurance testing under variable tension in various media.

**SOURCE:** Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki. Mashiny i pribory dlya ispytaniy metallov. Kiyev, 1961, 41-46.

**TEXT:** A machine is described in which inertial loading is used in the endurance testing of 1- to 3-mm dia microspecimens in various fluid media. Variable-tension testing methods are described, and test data reported on 1-mm dia steel-45 microspecimens in air, MC (MS) oil activated with 2% oleic acid, and a 3% watery solution of NaCl. Testing of microspecimens is attractive for the determination of the effect of environmental media on the static and cyclic fatigue strength of a material; in smaller specimens the ratio of the surface area to the cross-sectional area is greater than in large specimens. Testing machines for static microspecimen tests have been described elsewhere (cf. Roytman, I. M., Fridman, Ya. B. Mikromekhanicheskiy metod ispytaniya metallov - The micromechanical method of metals testing. Moscow. Oborongiz, 1950. Konoplenko, V. P., et al., Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 25, no. 1, 1959. Regel, V. R., et al., ibid.). Variable-load testing is well known for large specimens, but little has been done for the testing of 1- to 3-mm dia microspecimens because of the difficulties inherent in the over-all precision and especially the exact

Card 1/3



MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.

Resistance of duraluminum to the action of active liquid media.  
Nauch.zap.IMA AN URSR. Ser.nesoboved. 7 no.7:37-40 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Duraluminum--Testing)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.; KARPENKO, G.V.

Effect of liquid media on the fatigue resistance of cast iron.  
Nauch.zap.IMA AN URSR. Ser.mashinoved. 7 no.7:32-36 '61.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Cast iron--Fatigue)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.; BARANETSKIY, V.S.; NAGORNYI, S.V.; YANCHISHIN, F.P.

Effect of mercury on mechanical characteristics of brass. Nauch. zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser. mashinoved. 7 no. 7:26-31 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Brass--Testing) (Mercury)

Brief data on the work of ...

S/102/61/000/003/007/007  
D251/D302

the Viddil elektrychnykh kil zasobiv avtomatyzatsiyi (Department of Electrical Circuits of the Means of Automation), Director - B.I. Blazhkevych, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and the Viddil avtomatizatsiyi bezperervnykh vyrobichnykh protsesiv (Department of Automation of Continuous Industrial Processes), Director - Yu. I. Sytnyts'kyy, Candidate of Technical Sciences. During 1960, the Institute received more than 40 certificates for the registration of new processes and improvements. A list follows of the 79 publications of the Institute in this field during 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mashynoznavstva ta avtomatyky AN URSR (Institute of Machine-Science and Automation of the AS UkrSSR)

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

S/102/61/000/003/007/007  
D251/D302

AUTHOR:

Maksymovych, H.H., Assistant Director  
Brief data on the work of the Institute of Mashine-Science  
and Automation of the AS UkrSSR (L'viv) in the field of  
automation, telemechanics and measuring techniques

TITLE:

Avtomatyka, no. 3, 1961, 88 - 95

PERIODICAL:

TEXT:

The author states that the work of the Institute had two  
main directions: a) The mechanics of materials; b) automation, telemecha-  
nics and measuring techniques. The latter work was directed to the prob-  
lem "The scientific basis of the automation of industrial processes". Un-  
der this heading work was carried out on the theory of methods, data pro-  
cessing, automatic measuring of weak constant and variable magnetic fields,  
automation and telemechanization of processes with distributed objects,  
and analysis and synthesis of electric currents of the means of automation.  
Work was carried out in these fields by the Viddil avtomatichnoho i tele-  
mechanichnoho obladnannya (Department of Automatic and Telemechanic Equip-  
ment), - Director V.M. Mykhaylovs'kyi, Candidate of Technical Sciences,

Card 1/2

KARPENKO, G.V., otv. red.; LEONOV, M.Ya., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, zam.  
otv. red.; KRIPYAKEVICH, R.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
MAKSIMOVICH, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PANASYUK, V.V.,  
kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; PODSTRIGACH, Ya.S., kand. fiz.-  
mat. nauk, red.; STEPURENKO, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
TYNNYY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHAYEVSKIY, M.I., kand.  
tekhn. nauk, red.; YAREMA, S.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;  
REMENNIK, T.K., red. izd-va; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Machines and devices for testing metals] Mashiny i pribory dlia  
ispytaniy metallov. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1961. 132 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut mashinoznavstva i avtoma-  
tyky. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akad. nauk USSR(for Karpenko).  
(Testing machines)

KARPENKO, G.V., otv. red.; LEONOV, M.Ya., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof., red.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PANASYUK, V.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; PODSTRIGACH, Ya.S., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; STEPURENKO, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TYNNYY, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BURAK, Ya.I., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KIT, G.S., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; ZORIY, L.M., inzh., red.; SOCHKO, A.I., inzh., red.

[Scientific works on the mechanics of materials and the mechanics of elastic solids; annotated reference book for 1951-1961] Nauchnye raboty po mekhanike materialov i mekhanike uprugogo tela; annotirovannyi spravochnik za 1951-1961 gg. Kiev, Izd-vo AN URSR, 1961. 84 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut mashynoznavstva ta avtomatyky, Lvov. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Karpenko).

(S) (S)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel in machine and instrument manufacturing plants and scientific research institutions.

is preparing the book. Inst. Selection of Laws of Motion and Drive Diagrams of the Working Elements of Automatic Machines (M.I. Orlikov)

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

MAKSimovich, G. G.



SOV/3083

Automatic Thread Gaging

Errors in checking caused by the effect of temperature

77

PART III. • SCHEMES AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE  
CONSTRUCTION OF INSTRUMENTS FOR AUTOMATIC CHECKING  
OF THREADS

Basic Units of Automatic Machines for Checking Single Thread Elements  
Feed mechanism  
Measuring unit

81  
81  
85

The AKM-1A Automatic Machine for Checking the Pitch Diameter of a Thread  
Automatic Machine/Complete Checking of a Thread

92  
101

Methods for Securing Stability in Dimensions of Threads Produced by  
Rolling  
Thread rolling on machines without radial feed of the tool  
Thread rolling on machines with radial feed of the tool

104  
104  
108  
111

Bibliography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

VK/lsh  
3-7-60

Automatic Thread Gaging

SOV/3083

Nature of roller wear	34
Orientation of Threads in Automatic Inspection by the Three-wire Method	36
Relationship between the probability of jamming and the means of fastening the measuring wires	39
Relationship between the probability of hanging and the means of fastening the wires	43
Methods of increasing the probability of getting better oriented thread grooves	47
Errors in the Automatic Checking of Thread by the Three-wire Method	49
Effect of errors in the diameter of the wires and the angles and pitches of threads on the magnitude of the pitch diameter at normal location of wires	51
Effect of errors in the diameters of the wires and the angle and pitch of the thread on the magnitude of the pitch diameter at various locations of the wires	59
Errors caused by inaccuracy in placing parts being inspected on the measuring station of the automatic machine	61
Errors caused by residual deformation and wear of wires	66
Errors caused by elastic deformation in the points of contact between the wires and the part	69
Card 3/4	

Automatic Thread Gaging

SOV/3083

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface	3
Introduction	5
PART I. METHODS OF CHECKING THREAD. MEASURING DEVICES	
Basic Types and Elements of Thread	7
Methods of Thread Checking	9
Classification of methods of thread checking	12
Instruments and devices for complete thread checking	14
Instruments and devices for differential thread checking	15
Methods of mechanizing thread checking. Measuring devices	20
Mechanized devices for complete thread checking	20
Device for differential thread checking	28
PART II. BASIC PROBLEMS OF AUTOMATIC THREAD INSPECTION	
Selection of Inspection Parameters With Regard to the Method of Manufacture	30
Relation between the parameters of the rolled thread and the corresponding parameters of the rolling tool	31
Card 2/4	

25(2,6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3083

Maksimovich, Georgiy Grigor'yevich

Avtomatychnyy kontrol' rozmiriv riz'by (Automatic Thread Gaging) Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN URSR, 1959, 113 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk URSR. Instytut mashynoznavstva i avtomatyky.

Ed.: K. B. Karandeyev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, URSR; Ed. of Publishing House: T. K. Remnik; Tech. Ed.: O. O. Matviychuk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and scientific workers.

COVERAGE: This book deals with problems in automatic thread gaging. Also discussed are general questions of thread inspection, the working principles of mechanical and automatic thread-gaging devices, and methods of rolling thread. No personalities are mentioned. There are 82 references; 74 Soviet, 4 English, and 4 German.

Card 1/4

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KRIPYAKEVICH,  
Roman Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TUCHKOVA, L.K., inzh.,  
ved. red.; SMIRNOVA, L.A., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M.,  
tekhn. red.

[Automatic device for differentiated checking of threads] Av-  
tomat dlia differentsirovannogo kontrolya rez'b. Moskva, Fi-  
lial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn.informatsii, 1958. 12 p.  
(Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Te-  
ma 21. M-58-208/11) (MIRA 16:2)  
(Screw threads--Testing)

MAK SIMONICH, GEORGIY S. GRIGOR'YEVICH

GONCHARSKIY, Iuri Abramovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Grigor'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOBROV, Ivan Grigor'yevich; UDAL'TSOV, A.N., glavnyy redaktor; LEVIN, G.E., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KIRNOSOV, V.I., inzhener, redaktor; TOLCHINSKIY, Ye.M., inzhener, redaktor

[Gas discharge gauge used in longitudinal control. Thermal tensometer for measuring deformation of elements of models. Devices for determining deformations caused by measuring pressure using contact method]

Gasorazriadnye datchiki prodol'nogo upravleniya. Teplovoi tenzometr dlia izmereniia deformatsii elementov modelai. Prisoobsheniye dlia opredeleniia deformatsii, voznikalushchikh ot izmeritel'nogo davleniia pri kontaktnom metode izmereniia. Tema 1, no. P-56-444. Moskva, 1956. 21 p. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Moscow, Institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii.  
(Gauges)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Some errors in the three-wire technique used for the automatic control of screw cutting. Nauch.zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser.avtom. 1 izm. tekhn. 5:247-255 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Screw cutting--Measurement) (Automatic control)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.G.

Workpiece position orientation in automatically controlled measurements. Nauch. zap. IMA AN URSR. Ser. avtom. i izm. tekhn. 4:182-193 '55.

(MLRA 10:8)

(Automatic control) (Measuring instruments)



MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.; GORBUNOVA, K.A.

Types of karst in the Urals. Trudy NOIF 15:33-41 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Use of caves for medical treatment (apleotherapy). Perm. Vest.  
no.4:109-112 1964. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Oil and gas of paleokarst reef cavities. Trudy MOIP 12:95-104 '64.  
(MIRA 18:1)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

New data on the longest karst caves of the world. Peshchery  
no.3:5-14 '63.

Natural tunnels, bridges, and arches in the karst regions.  
Ibid.:57-71

Classification of sediments in karst caves. Ibid.:75-78

First indication of karst caves in the U.S.S.R. Ibid.:93-95

Conventional signs for small scale plans and cave profiles.  
Ibid.:97-100 (MIRA 18:2)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., prof., red.; BALKOV, V.A., dots., red.;  
VASIL'YEV, B.V., dots., red.; GORBUNOVA, K.A., dots.,  
red.; MATVEYEV, B.K., dots., red.; MIKHAYLOV, G.K.,  
inzh., red.; OBORIN, V.A., dots., red.; PECHERKIN, I.A.,  
dots., red.; STARTSEV, V.S., dots., red.; SHIMANOVSKIY,  
L.A., inzh., red.

[Methods for studying karst; transactions] Metodika izu-  
cheniia karsta; trudy. Perm', Permskii gos. univ.  
Nos. 2, 4, 5, 10. 1963. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po metodike izucheniya  
karsta.

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Alekseyevich

[Principles of the studies of karst] Osnovy karstovedeniia. Perm', Permskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.1. [Problems of karst morphology, speleology, and the hydrogeology of karst] Voprosy morfologii karsta, speleologii i gidrogeologii karsta. 1963. 444 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KUZNETSOV, A.M.; MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Characteristics of bromine ion accumulation in underground brines.  
Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.5:1179-1182 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Permskiy universitet im. A.M.Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom  
D.I.Shcherbakovym.  
(Bromine) (Water, Underground)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.

In American oil fields; from material of a group of Soviet oil workers who visited the United States in 1960. Neftianik 6 no.3:33 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(United States--Oil fields--Production methods)



MAKS IMOVICH, G.

Hydraulic fracturing in the Spreyberry field. Neftianik 6  
no.2:34-35 F '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Spreyberry (Texas)--Oil wells---Hydraulic fracturing)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Density of karst holes and stability of karst territories.  
Izv.vys.ucneb.zav.;geol.i razv. 4 no.7:118-125 J1 '61.(MIRA 14:8)

1. Permskiy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.  
(Karst)

S/169/62/000/002/030/072  
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. A.

TITLE: Chemical composition of atmospheric precipitation at the city of Perm' and the struggle against atmospheric contamination

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 16, abstract 2B122 (V sb. Okhrana prirody na Urale, no. 2, Perm', 1961, 45-50)

TEXT: The precipitation at the city of Perm' contains from 56 to 245 mg/l of chemical impurities; on the whole these are sulfates, hydrocarbonates and calcium. According to tentative calculations 25,000 - 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> of dust settles each year on the city's territory. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]\_7 ✓

Card 1/1

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Alekseyevich, prof., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk

Chemical geography and problems of Perm geographers and geologists.  
Khim.geog. no. 22-34 '61. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Rukovoditel' seksii geomorfologii i podzemnykh vod Permskogo  
otdela Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR.  
(Perm Province--Geochemistry)

MAKSIMOVICH, Georgiy Alekseyevich; FAYNBOYM, I.B., red.; ATROSHCHENKO,  
L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Karst] Karst. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 45 p. (Vse-  
soiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i  
nauchnykh znaniy. Ser.9, Fizika i khimiya, no.7). (MIRA 13:4)  
(Karst)

NAKSEMOVICH, G.; HEINSALU, U.

A new type of hydrodynamic profile of the Estonian karst regions. In Russian.  
p. 207.

EESTI LOODUS (Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia) Tartu, Estonia. Vol. 8, no. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, NO. <sup>Vol. 8</sup> <sup>12-11-59</sup> 4, July, 1959.  
Uncl.

KAMENSKIY, Grigoriy Nikolayevich [deceased]; TOLSTIKHINA, Matil'da  
Moiseyevna; TOLSTIKHIN, Nestor Ivanovich; MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.,  
prof., retsenzent; SHAGOYANETS, A.M., prof., retsenzent;  
OVCHINNIKOV, A.M., prof., nauchnyy red.; FILIPPOVA, B.B.,  
red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Hydrogeology of the U.S.S.R.] Gidrogeologiya SSSR. Moskva,  
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr,  
1959. 365 p. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Water, Underground)

MAKSIMOVICH, G., prof., doktor geolog.-mineral. nauk.

Fluid islands. Tekh. mol. 26 no.12:9 '58.  
(Ocean)

(MIRA 11:12)



MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Main types of hydrodynamic profiles of limestone and  
gypsum karst regions. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.3:501-504  
Ja '57.

(MLRA 10:4)

1. Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.M. Gor'kogo.  
Predstavleno akademikom D.V. Nalivkinym.  
(Karst)

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.

Wind wells, sinkholes, and fissures. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.1:68-  
70 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

(Sinkholes) (Karst)

*MAKSIMOVICH, G.A.*

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G.A., Professor

26-12-37/49

TITLE: The Largest Cave in Europe (Krupneyshaya peshchera Yevropy)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, # 12, p 114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As a result of investigations conducted during the past few years, the cave of Hoelloch in the Muota valley, in Switzerland, was acknowledged as the world's largest. It has been known since 1875, but systematic investigation did not begin until 1948. The Swiss Alpine Club had mapped the cave completely by 1956. The total length of tunnels and grottoes is 61 km. There are 2 references of which one is German the other Slavic (Russian).

ASSOCIATION: Perm' State University imeni A.M. Gor'kiy (Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., professor;

Fresh-water springs at the bottom of the sea. Priroda 45 no.4:  
89-91 A, '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.  
(Springs) (Fresh water)

A Flowing Slide Near the City of Gubakha (Cont.) SOV/14-57-12-25568

projection the slide resembles a glacier; hence, the author proposes to call it a "glacial" or "flowing" slide. By September 15 the slide had attained a length of 140 m and a width of 6 m at the top and 25 m in its lower part. By October 7 its length had increased to 187 m. Its speed of motion varied between 1.5 m and 9 m per day. With the advent of cold weather the movement stopped because of ground freezing. The article contains a diagram of the slide and a bibliography of 14 titles.

Card 2/2

A. P. G.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12, SOV/14-57-12-25568  
p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. A.

TITLE: A Flowing Slide Near the City of Gubakha (Opolzen'-  
potok v rayone g. Gubakhi)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-t, 1956, Vol 10, Nr 2, pp 153-  
159

ABSTRACT: The author describes a slide which occurred on July 14, 1950 on a slope of Lyubimovskaya gora (mountain), on the right bank of the Kos'va River (a tributary of the Kama River), near the city of Gubakha. In this region deluvial permeable formations rest on eluvial clay deposits. Removal of the forest, frequent downpours, and existence of old excavations which became filled with water caused oversaturation of the deluvium and gave origin to the slide. In a horizontal

Card 1/2

Kisloye Lake in the Kishertskiy Rayon (Cont.)

15-57-10-14656

Kishertskiy and Kungurskiy Rayon of the Permskaya oblast'. Calcium bicarbonate waters are usually found in karst lakes located in regions where limestone, dolomite, and gypsum are present when the lake's water supply comes chiefly from infiltration. Sulfate-calcium carbonate waters are normally found in lakes adjacent to gypsum deposits which are fed by ground waters. Lakes of gypsum karst have the highest mineral content, and sulfate-calcium bicarbonate waters are usually found in them. A bibliography of 35 references is included.

Card 2/2

A. F. Vol'fson

15-57-10-14656  
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
p 215 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maksimovich, G. A.

TITLE: Kisloye Lake in the Kishertskiy Rayon of the Permskaya Oblast', and the Origin of This Lake (Ozero Kisloye v Kishertskom rayone Permskoy oblasti i yego proiskhozhdeniye)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Permskiy un-t, 1956, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 69-86

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of the geological structure in the area in which Kisloye Lake is located. The lake waters were analyzed chemically, and the substantial change in their composition was noted after three lowerings which occurred in August, 1949. Solution of Kungur gypsum explains the formation of karst depressions. There are approximately 70 thousand cubic meters of medicinal mud in the lake. Brief allusion is made to the existence of similar lakes in the

Card 1/2



Frozen Landscape Forms at the Village (Cont.)

15-57-10-14723

the bed, freezes first, stopping seepage of water downward and forming a support for "perched" water. During freezing, the water migrates upward, the volume of the ground increases, and frost cracks develop in the surface of the first terrace at separate mounds. Subsequent freezing causes the mound to increase in height. It is noted that the area occupied by the mounds increased during the period from 1943 to 1946.

Card 2/2

G. A. Martynov

15-57-10-14723

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
p 225 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Maksimovich, G. A., Gorbunova, K. A.

TITLE: Frozen Landscape Forms at the Village of Ust'-Kishert'  
in the Molotovskaya Oblast' (Merzlotnyye formy rel'-  
yefa v s. Ust'-Kishert' Molotovskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Molotovsk. un-t, 1956, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 51-58

ABSTRACT: The authors describe frozen burial mounds on the first terrace above the flood plain of the Sylva River, left bank, in the region of the village of Ust'-Kishert' in the Molotovskaya Oblast'. The most typical of the group (with embryonic forms) have been described. The origin is explained in the following manner. Ground-water flow, occurring at the base of the second terrace, feeds the mantling sandy clays of the first terrace in summer-time. Beyond the area of the mounds this water enters a small stream, which limits the district on the north. In the wintertime, the bottom part of the stream, near

Card 1/2

MAKSIMOVICH, G.A., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

~~Calcitic film of small water-filled depressions in caves. Zap.~~  
Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.1:78-79 '55. (MLRA 8:5)  
(Caves) (Mineralogy)